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FOREIGN TALES.

Translated from the French, for the N. Y. Plebeian.

HELEN'S OFFERING.

A TALE, BY MARMONTEL.

After the destruction of Troy, while the ruins of her towers, temples and palaces, yet smoking, covered the dead bodies of Priam, his children and his people; while his wife and daughters were carried off as slaves, to serve insolent conquerors; and these conquerors themselves were departing to perish, some in their own palaces, others upon the ocean, or to wander miserably from shore to shore, at the mercy of the winds and waves; and while the bodies of Achilles, Hector and Telamonides were scattered in dust upon the Trojan plains, where a host of heroes mingled their hostile ashes in one and the same vast tomb. Helen and Menelaus reunited and reconciled, were returning gaily and tranquilly to Lacedemon; she, gently complaining that he ever could think her unfaithful; and he, excusing himself for having credited suspicious appearances, and promising faithfully never in future to doubt her love or her constancy: both on the best possible terms—only a little vexed that for such a trifle there had been so much noise.

But on passing through the Cyclades, they were overtaken by a violent storm, and seeing their vessel about to be dashed to pieces upon the rocks of the Cos, they made a vow to Neptune—

'Oh, most inconstant of the immortals,' said Helen, in a whisper, 'protect a woman who resembles you!'

Then she made him an offering of a golden tripod, which she had saved from the pillage of Troy, and threw it into the sea. The storm instantly ceased.

Now it happens, that six hundred years afterwards, that a vessel of Miletus was passing near the isle of Cos, just as a fisherman of that isle was casting his net into the sea. The Milesians in the vessel proposed to buy at hazard whatever the fisherman should take that time. He agreed with them, and when he had drawn up his net, he found there the tripod offered by Helen.

An endless lawsuit followed, between Cos and Miletus, for this treasure; the Cassians maintaining that the fisherman intended to sell only such fish as he should catch: and the Milesians contending that he had sold every thing to be caught.

War was threatened, and to avoid that calamity, recourse was had to the oracle, at Delphos—both parties were appeased, when the oracle directed the golden tripod to be given to the wisest of the wise.

But who is the wisest of the wise? This question was as difficult as that of the net. They long deliberated to determine which of the seven sages then living, ought of right to have the tripod.

'They will assist us themselves, in making the choice,' said one of the deliberators; 'Thales is at Miletus, and being the nearest to us, let us go and propose our offering for his acceptance.'

'Oh sage,' said they, on meeting him, 'you, whose genius has penetrated the bosom of nature, and grasped her profoundest secrets—who have discovered that water is the only element, and that is the principle of all other elements—you, who have attributed to the world an universal soul, and think this soul united to and inherent in matter, as the soul of man is united to his body; if all this is true, divine Thales, receive this golden tripod, which Appollo directs us to offer to the wisest of the wise.'

'My friends,' replied Thales, 'if all this were true—if I were sure of it myself—and if I perfectly understood all that I teach, I should think myself wise in reality; but in vain I try to solve the great enigma of nature—neither within myself, nor in the world around me, can I see any more clearly than you. I am now exposing the secrets of the schools, but with Apollo, whose envoys you are, there can be no dissimulation. I have endeavored to make fire from water, but I have yet to comprehend how, in the Sun, water can form a reservoir of light. The soul which I ascribed to the universe, to move its springs and guide its motions, would doubtless be an interesting subject, could I explain how this universal soul could be one and the same in the vulture and the dove—in the tiger and the elephant. But the unity of its existence, and the infinite diversity of its metamorphoses confounds my understanding. Curiosity is not science, and the studies I pursue are those, perhaps, in which the feeble reason of man will always wander as in a vast and obscure waste. What they call my wisdom, therefore, may very likely to prove to be my folly—for such it is to seek the knowledge of things beyond the comprehension of men. Still, to not discourage my pupils, and trusting that in time, some corner of the great veil may be raised I give them an example of hope and courage; but in the path I trace for them, I often wander and am lost myself. Go then and carry your offering to Solon; he aims directly at the useful; his study is man, and his object is to make him better and happier.'

The deputies sailed for Attica, and having found Solon, they offered him the golden tripod, calling him the wisest of the wise.

'You have well chosen your time,' replied the legislator of Athens, 'for I am on the point of becoming a fool. I have just come from the public square, where I saw nothing but malcontents. The sea-faring people complain that I have favored the country people; and the latter accuse me of being too subservient to the inhabitants of the cities; and in the city it is still worse. Every one wants laws in his own favor, and to the prejudice of the rest. But all this is nothing to the troubles of my own household, where I am never at peace. You see that young slave pouting in a corner, she is a little devil; she has turned my head; she is not yet eighteen years old, and yet scolds me and pretends to be more reasonable than I.'

'Yes, yes,' said Gylceria, 'and so I am, a thousand times more reasonable—for I am at least just, I constrain nobody, but leave every one to do as he pleases.' With these words her tears re-commenced.

'It is a pity to afflict her,' said one of the deputies, 'for she is very pretty.'

'Pretty, indeed! she thinks she is, but she does not know how ugly her malice makes her.'

'Well, if I am ugly,' replied the pouting girl, 'why do you not sell me?'

'And where would you go. What master would be as kind and indulgent as I?'

'What kindness! what indulgence! to not leave me the slightest liberty!'

'And do you know,' said Solon, what liberty it is that she wants?—it is to receive in my house a little insolent puppy, with whom she is in love, and who prowls incessantly around my house; the moment I go to the Senate, or to the Lyceum, at that instant he is on the spot, and is admitted; and when I surprise them together, she excuses herself by saying that he is younger and handsomer than I.'

'Certainly, she cried, 'he is both younger and prettier. Let him be called, and these strangers may decide between you and him.'

'Retire, impertinence,' said Solon, excited with anger, 'and let me hear no more of you.—This libertine that she loves,' he continued, 'is a young man named Pisistratus, upon whom I have lavished favors, whom I have instructed, and who ridicules me and my laws.'

'Your laws!'

'Yes, he is always repeating to me the saying of Anacharsis, the Scythian, that laws are spider webs, that catch flies, but always allow larger prey to escape.'

'And why do you not close your door against this fellow!'

'Close my door! he would come in at the window. If you only knew how adroit and insinuating he is! He has bribed all my slaves—prayers, tears, presents, all cost him scarce an effort. He is full of talent and address—and when I listen to him, he has the power to appease even me. 'Is it worth while,' he says, 'my venerable master, to quarrel for a slave! If you were young, like me, and I old, like you, would I not yield her to you? Consider well which of us can best dispense with her.' You must perceive that these reasons are strong. And then, if I drive him to extremities, he will accuse and decry me among the people—he will say that I am amorous and jealous. Although very young, he has more influence than I; he listens to the mal-contents, entertains and flatters them; and then he comes and tells me that I can do nothing with these people without his assistance; that I did not understand these Athenians, when I gave them their own way; that they are vain, frivolous, reckless, capricious, ungrateful and fond of novelty; that they will always be guilty of follies until they have at their head a firm and skilful man, who can manage them; and that he is that very man.'

'The young rouge is very resolute!' said the deputies.

'And very dangerous!' said Solon. 'He possesses the art of flattering the multitude, as I told you, and that is the art of ruling it. He boasts that he will envelope the mob as with a net—and when he has made me angry with his threats, he defies me to not love him, and swears by all the gods, that in spite of myself, I shall always be his friend. You will necessarily perceive that a man who allows himself to be thus harassed and vexed by two such young heads, is not the sage you seek. I advise you to repair to Thales, the Milesian; for he is above such infirmities, and possesses his soul in the plentitude of peace.'

'We began with him,' replied the deputies; 'but he, like you, had made a confession of his follies.'

'And has he a little slave that enrages him, a rogue that caresses her for him, and a restless people that he cannot pacify?'

'No; but he has as hard a task in combining the elements, as you have in governing men; and his folly, he says, consists in trying to explain what he does not understand.'

'Go to Bias, then,' said Solon; he lives tranquil and retired, in the little city of Priene; he only troubles himself with solving the enigmas of the king of Egypt, and the king of Ethiopia.—As to the mysteries of nature, he declares he knows nothing about them. He lets the world go on as it will, without attempting to regulate it; and to live free from trouble and care, he has at once renounced science and riches.'

The deputies as directed, visited Bias.

'Ah, my friends,' said he, as they entered, 'you came, doubtless, to bring me good news—have you indeed found my dog? or can you tell me who stole him?'

The deputies answered that they knew nothing at all about it.

'And what then, said he with a desolate look, can have brought you here?'

They told him that by command of the oracle of Delphus, they had brought him a golden tripod.

'A golden tripod for me! And what am I to do with it? Ah! rather let the oracle, that can tell everything, tell me who stole my dog. I had but this one friend in the world, and they have taken him from me! What inhuman barbarity! I had resigned honors, fortune, office, everything, and with my own hands tilled my little field and garden; my dog was my companion, and happy we were to live and talk together. The envious wretches could not bear to see us enjoy ourselves, and so they separated us; they stole my dog, my only friend, and perhaps have murdered him!—No punishment is severe enough for such excessive cruelty.'

'It is a misfortune, doubtless,' said one of the Milesians, 'to lose a faithful dog; but is this misfortune so great?'—'Yes, very great for me who have nothing else. There is no disgrace that I have not endured, without troubling either heaven or earth with my complaints. Neglected in my own city after having saved it, disregarded in the councils, I retired from public affairs, and secluded myself in my own corner. I was the subject of an unjust suit which I lost, and still I did not murmur. My wife deceived me, but I never told it. My children abandoned me, and I have pardoned my children. I have shown forbearance enough certainly; and when, in addition to all this, they come to take away my poor dog, it is, I think, time to lose all patience.'

'What!' said one of the deputies, 'can it be that such is the stumbling block of the wisest of men!'

'Of the wisest! and how so? have I given myself out for such? O no! I am not fool enough for that.'

'Nevertheless if we ask who is the wisest of the wise, every one answers that it is Bias.'

'Bias, Bias, they can talk as they please; and if Bias is vexed when his dog is stolen, they are all astounded! No, Bias is merely a good natured man, who is ill treated and who feels it. If you seek a firmer man, one whose soul no calamity has yet been able to bend, go to Chilon the Spartan.

'Let us away, then, to Lacedemon,' said the deputies; and on arriving there they inquired for the abode of the man so renowned for his constancy and his wisdom. They were told that he was attending the Olympic games at Pisa.—Starting hastily away, they arrived there the very day when the prizes for wrestling and pugilism were to be decided.

They inquired around the area where Chilon might be; and were pointed to a man wholly occupied with the combat between two *athletæ*, one of whom was his son Epiteles, and the other the famous Glicon, who had already conquered in the races.

The eyes of the Spartan, ardent and motionless, observed all the movements of the wrestlers; the progress of the struggle was pictured in the contortions of his muscles, and the alternatives were marked by the motion of his brows. His forehead was streaming with sweat; his hands grasped his knees every time that his son pressed his adversary; and he shuddered every time that he saw him stagger or yield. For an hour and more the combat lasted with increased violence, when at length Glicon succumbed, and the arena and the air around rung with '*Epiteles, the son of Chilon!*'

Then the father, more exhausted than his son, fell, pale and speechless, into the arms of his neighbors. They thought he had died with joy, and the report was even spread in some of the Grecian cities; but the truth was that he fainted, and with the paleness of death upon his face, he was carried into his tent.

When he had recovered his senses, and embraced his son, the deputies were introduced; and, thinking they were announcing to him a triumph still more flattering, they offered him the golden tripod, destined by Appollo to the wisest of the wise.

'Are you trifling with me?' said the Spartan, 'or do you not know that the wise man is he who possesses his soul in constant quietude, never permitting any of his passions to subdue him? I had subjected some of mine, and the most formidable of them—such as ambition, envy, cupidity, anger; and now have I just yielded to that which I the least feared. Fortune has found my weak side, and has shown me to all Greece, as a child with whom she has amused herself; and I have been ready to die with joy for the vainest of all her favors.'

'Nothing is more natural or more excusable,' replied the deputies, 'than such emotions in a father.'

'No, no,' said he, 'I cannot flatter myself, it is nothing but weakness. What! because my son has more elasticity and vigor in his muscles than another, am I to have so little of either in my soul as to fall senseless on hearing him proclaimed victor in a wrestling match? He who permits himself to be overcome by good fortune, can still less bear the reverse; and what will the women of Lacedemon say of me, they who coolly render thanks to the gods on beholding their own sons pierced with wounds, and brought from the field of battle, stretched upon their shields? Take my advice, and offer the reward of wisdom to my neighbor Phizon, who is not like me, a vain and weak old man.'

Phizon was a sort of solitary bear, so savage that his fellow citizens scarcely dared speak to him. The deputies, on saluting him, presented him with the golden tripod, destined by Appollo to the wisest of the wise.

'Travel on,' said he, abruptly, 'Appollo is a judge of men; I am not the sage he sent you to, and do not boil my broth in a golden tripod.'

'It is known,' said they, 'that you despise riches, luxury and pleasures; that you give to the Spartans themselves an example of austerity, and, in your solitude, trampling upon the vices and vanities of this world, you exercise over all your senses the dominion of pure reason and the power of an uncorrupted soul. Therefore, we believe we obey the oracle in presenting you this tripod as a gift reserved for the wisest of men.'

'And I would accept it, did I believe one quarter of what you have said of me; but with a God who sees so clearly into men's souls, we must not pretend to be better than we are. They call me misanthrope, and such I am. But if I hate men, I do not except myself from this universal hatred; indeed there is none I am more displeased with, than with myself.'

'You are too modest,' said they.

'No, I am sincere. At first I persuaded myself that the social man was an unnatural being, and thinking to render myself better and happier, I became a savage. Weariness, uneasiness and melancholy have undeceived me. It was too late to return; having committed myself, I was forced to maintain the character I had assumed—I have even exceeded the austerity of our Spartans, and am supposed to despise, more than they, the riches that I do not possess. But why should I quarrel because others enjoy these illusory benefits of which I deprive myself? What harm do I receive from the arts of Corinth and Athens, the luxury of Asia and the effeminacy of Sybaris? I have too much caprice for a wise man. If I am happy in my frugality, why should I quarrel with those who are happy in their opulence? I have often thought that if all the rest of Greece had the customs of Sparta, Sparta herself would be subjected. But as, fortunately for her, her neighbors are effeminate, I ought to rejoice that such is the fact; instead of which, I never think of those spectacles, those parades and festivals of the other Grecian States, without vexation; and to console myself, I am obliged to revile them. Is that wisdom? O, no, it is pride avenging itself for privations suffered.—The real sage is he who, content with the lot assigned him by the gods, by fortune, or his own choice, peaceably leaves the rest of the world to do as it pleases. For me, on examining my heart, I plainly see what wounds it, and beneath all my misanthropy, I find that envy has concealed her poison. Excuse me then from accepting a present that does not belong to me, and go to Rhodes and see if Cleobulus is not the man you seek. He enjoys the good things of life in peace and moderation, possessing riches of which he makes a good use and to which he is not a slave. He is happy and free, and is willing that every body else should be as much so as he.'

'He is right,' said the deputies, 'the man who can best enjoy without excess, must be the wisest.' And they went to Lindos, in Rhodes, where Cleobolus had just been placed at the head of public affairs.

On arriving at the vestibule of the palace, there advanced towards them a young and beautiful girl, modestly dressed in a linen robe, whiter than snow, with an azure blue ribband about the waist. Her dark hair waved about her ivory neck, and her brow bore in all its brilliant purity, the expression of goodness. This was the charming Eumetis, one of those women whose remembrance time delights to preserve. Being the daughter of Cleobulus, the people were pleased to call her Cleobuline. The faithful adviser of her father, she was his glory and the idol of his love.

When the deputies had introduced themselves, she led them into the parlors.

'Strangers,' said she, 'be not displeased if my father makes you wait. He is at this moment giving audience to his people, and you will not require him to leave upon your account the most sacred of his duties; but as soon as he is at liberty, I will announce you.'

Then, discussing with them the customs, the laws, the commerce, the arts, the alliances, and the rivalry of the several states of Greece, she showed a knowledge and a mind so much beyond her age, that they were tempted to offer her the tripod they had brought for her father.

'Ah, richly do you deserve, surprising Eumetis,' said they, the testimony given of you by Thales, when, in the palace of Periander at Corinth, he said you were worthy to govern a great State! Happy the people governed by the father of such a daughter! This king must be the sage to whom Apollo has destined these presents we bring.' And then they related the history of the tripod.

'Ah,' said she, 'I fear my father will refuse it. He has formed so lofty an idea of genuine wisdom, that he is far from supposing he can ever attain it.'

At this moment, she saw the people passing out through the porticos of the palace, and having attentively watched the countenances of all, 'heaven be praised,' said she, 'they are going away satisfied!' then with a light step she returned to her father.

'Ah,' said Cleobulus, exhausted with fatigue, 'this is too much. No, it is useless to talk, I cannot support it. These people all want to reign. There is not one of them who does not think that in giving his voice for me, he has yielded to me his place, and is in consequence entitled to sit in my councils. They are all politicians, generals, jurists, diplomatists, every thing else, and the most unskilful is always the readiest to offer his advice.'

Cleobuline embraced him playfully; 'come father,' said she, 'a little patience—common sense is rare, and self love is silly, as all the world knows; but if every one were wise there would be no need of a king. Did you hear them all?'

'Yes, I did not repel one.'

'Courage, then, in time they will become more reasonable, and will allow you to make them happy. Mean while, come and receive the strangers sent by the Delphian Apollo, and who come in his name, they say, to offer you a precious gift.'

When the deputies of Cos and of Miletus had explained their errand, Cleobulus was astonished and embarrassed with the proposed honors—'What!' said he, 'have you not a Thalus at Miletus, a Bias at Priene, a Solon in Athens, and in Lacedonia a Chilon and a Phizon, all wiser than I?'

'We have been to them all,' said one of the Milesians, 'they send the honor we offer them, like a foot-ball, from one to the other. There is not one of them who will admit that he is wise; but each pretend to have his folly and his weak side.'

'And do you suppose that I have not mine?' said Cleobulus; 'There, (pointing to his daughter) is the wisdom for which you complimented me, it is her mild and conciliatory spirit that softens the harshness of my temper and manner. Observe that open, amiable countenance, that simplicity and grace of deportment; there in the freshness and innocence of youth, dwells a heart full of nobleness and courage, a soul full of strength and of goodness; if people think me good, it is to my daughter that I owe it. Without her, I should be an unsocial man.'

'O, my father, what are you saying?'

'The truth, my daughter, as we ought, to the messengers of a God from whom nothing is concealed. Yes, my friends, I am afflicted with an incurable malady, an antipathy for one half of the human race; I cannot tolerate fools. I have travelled in the hope of escaping them, but in vain; everywhere I encountered them. I flatter myself I have left them at the south, but they await me at the north. Like a swarm of gnats, they seem to follow me; until, tired at length of trying to escape, I have returned to my own country to submit, I cannot become accustomed to them.'

'It is true,' answered the deputies, 'that fools are a troublesome race; but how much worse would it be if rogues and madmen were equally plenty.'

'Not at all,' replied Cleobulus; 'as to madmen, we can shut them up; or, if they are harmless, they rather deserve to be pitied. Rogues are generally known, and rarely escape punishment; therefore, until the law takes hold of them, we can guard against them. But the fools! Ah, the fools! they are indestructible; they swarm with impunity; no law against them, they walk with elevated heads, and everywhere have the advantage of numbers, of impudence, and of boldness.'

'But what harm have they done you?'

'That is what I often ask myself, and cannot answer. But as far as I can see them my nerves tremble, my blood inflames, and, before they speak, I discern and feel them. A self-sufficient, satisfied air, a consciousness of their own merit, a complaisance in themselves and disregard of the esteem of others; a readiness to interrupt the best informed, to tell them what they know least and he knows most; that tone of sufficiency and presumption; that persuasion of the wisdom of what they have just said, and what they are going to say; that false, heedless logic which goes from one blunder to another, jostling common sense and propriety on all sides, and giving for novelties, for unheard-of truths, the most trivial errors. All this sets me beside myself.'

'You are right,' said one of the deputies, 'these people are insupportable.'

'No I am not right,' said Cleobulus, 'and I feel it; my impatience is madness; are all the trees of the forest straight and tall as the cedar? Fools are the brushwood of the human race, and everywhere brushwood abounds. Pity, then, the weak man who cannot live with fools; take my advice, and go to Lesbos, where Pittacus, with untiring goodness and consistency, receives and hears every one, and does not retire from his audience with a fever. If in all Greece there is a sage, it is Pittacus.'

Already fatigued with so many useless promises the deputies went to Lesbos; but before visiting Pittacus, they took a view of the island, and having travelled over it, they repaired to Mitylene, where the king held his residence. Being introduced upon announcing themselves, one of them thus addressed the king—

'Sovereign of this happy isle, in the cities we have just visited, in Wethymna, in Antyssa, and especially in Mitylene, and the surrounding country, we have seen nothing but the love of industry, and the image of abundance—agriculture and commerce flourishing, everywhere peace and order; everywhere perfect security and tranquil happiness. These things pronounce your eulogy; and the golden tripod destined by Apollo for the wisest of the wise, belongs of right to the legislator of Lesbos.'

'Yes,' replied Pittacus; 'if the oracle intended a king who is merely kind and just, I think myself such; but a wise man is another thing. Let us go to dinner first, and afterwards you shall know me such as I am.'

Their dinner was simple and frugal; but the air of benevolence and affability, which was natural to this prince, the amiable gaiety of his children, the noble and touching graces of their mother Arassilla, the fairest of women, more than supplied the place of luxury. And Pittacus, surrounded by his family, would have appeared the happiest of men, were it not for a shade of melancholy, which, in his face and eyes, seemed to cloud his spirits.

He inquired of the deputies whence came the tripod, and the circumstances of its refusal by the other wise men. 'Thus,' said he, 'none of them

is content with himself, but each has in his own soul a severer judge than envy, unsparing as she is. Well have they deserved their renown, and most justly they are revered! 'They have not, like me, a slanderer, who persists in slandering them—such a calamity is reserved for me,' and then a long sigh followed. After a long silence, he inquired of the deputies if they sung in Greece the verses that Alcæus had made against him, denouncing him as the corruptor and the oppressor of his country.

They all assured him that those impudent verses were recognised as such, and injured none but the poet.

'Do you hear that?' said the Queen; 'that malicious genius is known, and his poison acts only on himself. Pardon him, then, and forget him for ever.'

'Yes,' said he, 'people desire slander, I am willing to admit, at the same time that they detest it; every one knows it by heart.'

On leaving the table, the queen retired with her children, and Pittacus walked with the deputies in the gardens of the palace.

'Heaven is witness,' said he, 'that in accepting the crown, which the Lesbians offered me, I only yielded to the importunities of the greatest number, and to the prayer of the worthiest people. Since that time, I have done for them all that the most indulgent father could do for his children; still that wretch Alcæus does not cease to villify my reign and malign my actions. According to his verses my laws are chains, my authority is a yoke, my goodness itself is but a bait; and even the clemency I used to him when in my power, is, he says, the fear of public disapprobation or the hope of making a flatterer of him. Ah! I attest the Gods, that all I ask of him is his silence. What have I done to him? Have I usurped his rights to this throne? By what violence, by what injustice have I rendered myself odious? And what other than he, in Lesbos, or in Greece, can accuse me of being a tyrant? Still his verses will descend to posterity describing me in the blackest colors. The gods, for my punishment, have conferred the gift of genius upon an impostor. Ah! how he belies the fable that serpents nourished upon the grass growing upon Helicon, lose their poison! His heart is more inflamed with it than the heart of a viper, and he showers it in streams upon my government.'

The deputies tried to convince him that impartial fame would confound his accuser. 'And who,' said they, 'ever declared louder than you his horror for tyranny? On being asked what beast was the worst, did you not reply, *of wild animals the worst is the tyrant, of tame animals, the worst is the flatterer?* And will they accuse you of being yourself a tyrant?'

'No, I am not a tyrant,' said he, 'nor will I be one; but I will lay down my power, and render to heaven and to earth an account of my use of it.'

'You, Pattacus!' cried the deputies, 'you! to gratify an infamous detractor, lay down the power to make the people happy!'

'Yes, I will abdicate to silence calumny.—This people, I well know, might still have need of me; neither their laws, their morals, nor their felicity are sufficiently established; the peace and plenty already secured, tend to certain vices; and if the people degenerate into effeminacy and idleness, they will become corrupted anew, and abandon themselves, perhaps, to the most fatal license. This is what the wisest of the Lesbians tell me every day. But such is my weakness, that ten thousand voices praise in vain the mildness, the goodness of my government, while a single man poisons, in the recesses of my heart, my joy and my prosperity. I see him, like a fury, pursuing me in the future. The people who would bless me will be silent in the dust; Alcæus will live, dishonoring me from age to age, and he alone will be heard! In the dead of night, his verses, infamous but scorching, sparkling with rage and with genius, full of bitterness and of grace, insolent yet harmonious, ring in my ears. They seem to pass from mouth to mouth, and I even think I hear him sing them in the midst of the assembled people. The accords of his lyre torment my repose, and above those tones, starting from my sleep, I hear these terrible words; '*Cease, base Lesbos, cease to serve a tyrant.*'—O, no! I have not the strength of wisdom, that strength which tramples upon the reptiles of envy and calumny, and walks firm and erect, in the straight path of duty. If I were really wise, Alcæus would insult me in vain. I should surrender public opinion to him, allow his verses to deceive the world, and be happy within myself in the consciousness of the good I had done and should do for my country. But no, I am weary, agitated, troubled, like a child, with what people may think of me; like the timid deer in the forests, the wind or the rustling leaves frightens me. Take away then your golden tripod; the feeble, pusillanimous Pittacus does not deserve it.'

'But to whom then shall we go?' inquired the envoys

'To Periander of Corinth. Periander does not pretend to be one of the wise men; but he loves to collect them together, and to hear their conversation. Having often entertained them, he knows them all, and better than any else, can appreciate their merits. But to proceed more surely, go and ask him, in the name of God who sends you, to invite them to supper. There, glass in hand, and the tripod upon the table, they can decide themselves to whom this reward of wisdom shall be presented by your hands.'

This advice was followed. The sages at Periander's invitation, all appeared at Corinth; I need not say that the deputies of Cos and Miletus were at the feast.

'There,' said Periander to his guests, towards the close of the banquet, and producing the tripod crowned with flowers, 'let each of you in turn define wisdom, and his shall be the prize who shall seem to you to embody in the highest degree the character of a true sage. You will be judged by your equals.'

They, according to the custom of their entertainments, each speaking in his turn only—one defined wisdom to be; *an equanimity of soul unalterable by prosperity or adversity; another, a profound knowledge of ourselves, applied to make us better and happier; another, a moderation of the desires that never exceeds the actual wants of nature; another, the gift of regulating the present, and disposing of the future, by the counsels of the past; a fifth, a strength of soul proof against the passions; and a sixth, the absolute empire of the reason over the will.* Bias closed the circle, and when it came to his turn to speak—

'Wisdom,' said he, 'is all that together; from which I conclude that the real sage is not a mortal, but a god, and of such gods there are few. Therefore, I think we should send the tripod back to the divinity by whose direction it has been offered to us, for to him it belongs.'

This opinion was adopted by all, and the tripod of Helen was consecrated in the temple of Delphos, and served as a seat for the priestess of Apollo.

This great affair being thus concluded, the deputies began to congratulate Bias upon the success of his advice.

'Congratulate me,' said he, 'upon a much more fortunate event; I am the happiest of men; I have found my dog, and have nothing further to desire.'

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 2, 1843.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Coon of the Ken. Journal and other "Whiffets" of Federalism in the State are in a great pucker about the Oxford and Lincoln Congressional District. The great complaint they pretend to make is the inequality of population between York and Lincoln Districts.—The Editor of the Kennebec Journal says "he urged this fact upon the House, and repeated it as strongly as he knew how." Will he inform his readers why he did not *oppose* "as strongly as he knew how" the *County line Bill*, so called, which exhibited a much greater inequality of population in those Districts, instead of supporting it in conjunction with the whole Federal party? The following facts will show how little sincerity there is in Federal complaints. The County line Bill, so called, was the favorite Bill of the Federal party during the session, and repeatedly received their undivided support.

This Bill gave York and Oxford District a population of 92,357

Lincoln District a population of 63,512

Difference, 28,855

The Bill which finally passed and received the violent and united opposition of the Federal party, gave

Lincoln District a population of 84,851

York do do 72,429

Difference only 12,422

Our readers will perceive at a single glance how perfectly hypocritical are all the grumblings of Federal Editors and disappointed Federal office seekers at the Bill passed by the Democratic party. If the Editor of the Journal was sincerely desirous, as he pretends, to pass an Apportionment Bill equalizing population in the Districts, why did he and the rest of his party vote for a Bill that gave **28,855** inhabitants more than another, and oppose the present Bill which reduced that excess to but little more than 12,000? How can he reconcile such palpable inconsistencies to the people of this State. Again, there was nothing in the Constitution or the Act of Congress which required the Legislature to equalize population in the Congressional Districts. The proposition from Mr. Benton in the U. S. Senate to amend the Act so as to require the several States to equalize population in the formation of Congressional Districts was instantly rejected by the Federal party in Congress.—We verily believe that the Editor of the Journal nor the other Federal members of the last Legislature cared a fig for equalizing population, if they could only pile up all our Democratic majority in the State into one District, (as in the case of York and Oxford District) and thereby secure a majority of Federal members to Congress from the State. In conclusion we can assure our friends in Lincoln, and elsewhere, that the Democracy of Oxford are well satisfied with their Representatives and Senators in supporting the Apportionment Bill that finally passed, and will, when the time arrives, contribute their full share of influence to redeem a District from Federalism that was once so ably and faithfully represented in Congress by the lamented Cilley.

CAUCUS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Caucus near the close of the Session. It will be seen that they favor the nomination of Mr. Van Buren.—This is an Index pointing with great certainty to the opinion of the State in relation to a candidate for President. The opinion of New York has and ought to have great weight in the Union on this matter; but it decides but for itself, not for Maine nor any other State. It is quite certain the people of Maine are not in favor of Mr. Van Buren. The great effort to nominate him at a Legislative Caucus last winter resulted in a failure—a total defeat of his prospects as a successful candidate in this State. This shows very plainly that the people are not for him; and although they would vote for him cordially if he were selected, he cannot, and will not, for various reasons, be their first choice.

The Convention passed a resolution in favor of a National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, to be held at Baltimore on the fourth Monday of November, 1843, as recommended by the democratic party of the States of Tennessee, Missouri, and Virginia.

Resolved, That MARTIN VAN BUREN, by his unbending adherence to sound Democratic principles, notwithstanding the powerful combination of interests arrayed against his administration, has entitled him to the confidence and respect of every friend of equal rights. Although overborne in the contest of 1840, by a temporary concentration of discordant interests, he has maintained with unflinching firmness, those cardinal principles of the democratic faith which lie at the very foundations of our free institutions, and to which he has been devoted during his whole life; and that while we support with good faith and cordiality, the person who may be nominated for President of the United States, by the Republican National Convention, we feel it a duty to express our conviction that MARTIN VAN BUREN is the choice of the Democracy of the State of New York.

Resolved, That the developements of the last ten years, has fully indicated the wisdom and foresight of ANDREW JACKSON, in placing his constitutional veto on the Maysville road bill, and the bill for re-chartering the Bank of the United States. The principle established by the first veto, has saved the Government of the United States from a debt of two or three hundred millions of dollars, and the Bank veto has eradicated a corrupt instution, which, spreading its branches to the remotest borders of the Union, audaciously sought to control the power from which it derived its existence, and to overawe and dictate terms to the warworn soldier who had been placed at the head of the government by the free suffrages of the American People.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a Bank of the United States in any and every form. That we are also opposed to the numerous exchequer plans and government banks, which have been engendered by the late Congress; and we are gratified to know that the scheme of an Exchequer Bank, matured and brought forward by the President and his Cabinet, has received its quietus by the unprecedented vote of 193 to 18, in the House of Representatives; and we trust this dangerous government engine, after such an emphatic condemnation, from both political parties, will be viewed by its own god-father in the same light that he admits the Bank of the United States now appears to him, as an "obsolete idea."

Resolved, That the assumption of the State debts by the General Government, as proposed by a distinguished Whig member of Congress, would be unjust, inexpedient, and unconstitutional. If the doctrine is once established that State legislatures can issue stocks and bonds to be loaned to banks, railroads, and for other objects, and that such debts can be assumed and paid by the General Government, it releases the body which contracts the debt from all responsibility of levying taxes for its payment, and will put an end to all economy and moderation in the appropriations of State credit, to be loaned to banks and railroads, and for the furtherance of every local and selfish scheme which the wit of man can devise.

Resolved, That the present favorable rate of exchange between nearly all the commercial points of the Union, affords conclusive evidence that neither a Bank of the United States nor an Exchequer plan for issuing paper money, is essential to their proper adjustment, and that if Congress will keep within the pale of the constitutional provision "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," the laws of trade will regulate the exchanges.

Resolved, That the law Passed by a Whig Congress, for distributing the proceeds of the public lands to the States, at the time when the national treasury was destitute of means to pay the daily expenses of the government, is a measure well worthy of a party which obtained power by concealing its principles, and lost it as soon as its acts made its principles manifest to the public eye.

SENATOR CARY.—We have no personal acquaintance with Senator Cary. That he is a man of ardent temperament his course in the House years gone by will abundantly prove. That he is a man of firmness and unbending integrity we have not the least doubt. And judging from his speeches, which are the only means we have of judging at all, we should suppose him to be a noble hearted and true Democrat. We have always been captivated with his boldness, energy and perseverance; and we would not, without much better reasons than we now possess, utter a syllable that was derogatory to his political character.

An ardent temperament accompanied with a sensitive mind, under circumstances of insult and provocation, is always impatient of restraint, and occasionally betrays feelings and expressions, which if it were suffered to cool would never meet the public eye. Mr. Cary, we should suppose, was a man of like passions of other men. The speech to which allusion was made in the Democrat of last week shows deep and ruffled feeling. Some of that feeling burst forth in expressions which we could not approve. But after all we condemn not Mr. Cary. We have great confidence in his abilities, and have not the least doubt that his intentions are good. Yet we do believe if he is the man we have always thought him to be, he would not have said deliberately what he did say on the excitement of the moment in regard to the House. The following in reply to some things said against Mr. Cary is from the Bangor Democrat.

SENATOR CARY

We have noticed with surprise & regret a personal attack upon the Senator from Aroostook county, in the Eastern Argus of the 20th of April, from which we make the following extract:

"Personally we have nothing to say against Mr. Cary. He has some excellent qualities. He is bold and ardent, with perhaps, too much of the mere partizan politician. He is comparatively a young man, ambitious and restless, and impatient of restraint, often driven to *extremes* by his feelings, upon the spur of an exciting moment; a good debator, when familiar with his subject, and not unfrequently, when he gets upon the *right side, as he sometimes does*, eloquently convincing; he is, nevertheless, too often bitter and personal, and disingenuous, using the first weapon he can lay his hand upon whether it be a club, a rattan, a cowhide, brickbat, a handful of dirt, or pistol, or an old rusty blunderbuss, loaded with a double charge of powder, with mustard seed instead of buckshot, which when discharged does double execution at the *breech* but *none* at the muzzle."

Where Mr. Cary is known such *nonsense*, to use a mild term, can do him no possible injury, and such language is calculated to raise him in the estimation of those unacquainted with him, as its design is apparent at the first blush. What other than a personal and sinister motive could any one have in making such a gross and offensive attack upon a distinguished member of the democratic party? A truer or more disinterested democrat does not breathe than Mr. Cary; and few men with the same opportunities have rendered the democratic party better service. He enjoys the entire confidence of the democrats of his district, who will consider this wanton attack upon him an insult to themselves.

Mr. Cary is some thirty-five years of age, we believe, and has grown up with the people of the section where he resides. He partakes of the spirit and character of the frontier people—he is frank, ingenuous and enthusiastic; dissimulation is against his nature, intrigue is the very last charge that should be brought against him. His advantages for obtaining an education have been limited, but a man with his extraordinary natural endowments and vigorous intellect must always be felt when brought in contact with men of ordinary mould, although of highly cultivated minds. His power was felt when he was a member of the House, where he had sufficient influence to carry his favorite measure of Bank Reform, and when transferred to the Senate he was equally successful in that body.

Honesty gives him boldness, and when he finds others compromising democratic principles, intriguing for office, or playing into the hands of the enemies of the State or of the democratic party, he is sure to expose them. Where democratic principles were involved he was never known to be on the wrong side or to shrink from responsibility. But Mr. Cary needs no defence from us, his character and his acts afford him ample protection—*Bangor Democrat.*

TARIFF. The Kennebec Journal says, that "The cotton planters may yet awhile fall into the English policy until the cotton culture in Egypt, India, Brazil, and elsewhere shall have further advanced, but the people of the great West will never adopt the Anti-American system upon the poor inducement of sending a few millions of bushels of wheat to Canada to be groud there, and carried to England when the crops fail, and with no demand at all when the English crops are good."

This reasoning is most fallacious, as the Journal very well knows. It is well known in this country that the experiment of raising cotton in India has proved almost a total failure. Planters of the Southern States were hired by the English to repair to India, and with every facility for carrying into effect the purpose of their employers, they could not succeed in raising a good crop of cotton. Various reasons combined to overthrow their operations, and after two or three failures in as many years, they abandoned the idea of ever raising a good quality of cotton in that country. Therefore the expectation that England will supply herself with cotton from India is as "baseless as the fabric of a vision." In regard to the production of cotton in Egypt and Brazil, we know but little.—We presume it is about the same as in India. If so, all this talk about the cotton market of England and the whole world being supplied by India, Egypt, Brazil, and *elsewhere* is unworthy a moments consideration. If the Tariff is adjusted with a proper regard to the wants of the Government and to a few great interests which are now in their infancy, we have no fears about the West or the South. All will be well.

GEN. VAN RENSSELLAER.

The Whig Press of late has entered into a violent tirade against the present Administration for having removed Gen. R. from the Albany Post Office. Their cries are long, loud and abusive. The reason of all this is found in the fact that he is a Clay Whig; and any man who touches one of these Office holding Whigs touches a hornet's nest, and gets stung for his pains.

Gen. R. has held the office over twenty years. He had held it nearly that time when Mr. Van Buren came into office. He was then removed for not performing the duties of the Office faithfully. But after Gen. Harrison was elected to the Presidency Gen. R. was reinstated in the Post Office. Since he has been appointed the last time the Office has been most shamefully mismanaged. The following are in short the causes of his removal.

1st. General incapacity.
2nd. Palpable and proved neglect of public duty.
3d. Mismanagement of the public trusts.
4th. Abuse of the franking privilege.
5th. Extravagance in the conduct of his office.
6th. Want of mental and physical ability to discharge the duties of his office.

He was not removed on political grounds either by Van Buren or by Mr. Tyler. For many and the most cogent reasons they would both have kept him in the Office if he had discharged the duties acceptably.—He received the office as a kind of reward for services done his country, and retained it thus long on account of the veneration usually accompanying such services. Nothing would have been said in lamentation about this man's removal if he had been a Democrat. No, every thing would have been silent as the grave. But a Coon—a stall-fed, extravagant and imbecile Coon cannot receive his political execution without the air being rent with the sighs and bitter moanings of Clay Whiggery. But this will not do. It is too monstrously absurd to make capital out of.

In the single item of revenue there is sufficient reason for removal. When the Office was in the hands of Mr. Flagg, he paid in the course of about 2 1/2 years $1,400, while Gen. R. paid but about $200 during the same time. Gen. R. ought to have been removed long before, but justice has at length assumed her place, and he is laid on the shelf. The Whig cause will suffer some, (much, perhaps,) for the want of so efficient an Officer—to frank Documents, and secure an electioneering fund out of the Department and individuals. But the public will rejoice, not only for the removal of such a man, but also for the appointment of a good Democrat.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON. The members of Parliament are discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the late treaty. Lord Palmerston contends that the treaty is not such a one as England ought to have had. It is in his estimation disadvantageous and even disgraceful. But Sir R. Peel thinks they have made a glorious bargain. They have got all they wanted, and a vast deal more than they ever expected. He thinks they never had any just claim to any of the disputed territory, but was exceedingly delighted to think that they had cheated brother Jonathan out of so much property by finesse and legerdemain. We shall advert to this subject again.

Scarcity of Hay in New Brunswick.—Considerable distress has been caused in this Province for the want of Hay. Many cattle have died. They have sent to the Kennebec for a cargo of Hay.

From the Eastern Argus.

"But if the like appearances among men are stronger than those among animals; if, as it would be reasonable to suppose, the man in the school, had seen more exhibitions of human nature, than the other had of brutal; if the similarity of the actions of human beings had been found to be stronger than those of the brutes; and if the man supposed, could tell, from the like appearances and actions of brutes, which he had seen, how these *four-legged* animals would act, then *a fortiori*, the man in the schools could tell how these *two-legged* animals would act. That I may not trespass too much upon you *very able columns*, I shall not presume to point out the similarity in the physiognomies and structures of men, nor show the striking analogies which have ever been exhibited in the outgivings of their natures."—[Old Oxford.

"Old Oxford" is writing a series of articles to the Argus, in which he is about to make it appear that there is a great analogy between the government of a State and that of a common District School. We suppose this analogy is instituted for the purpose of ascertaining what urchins ought to be chastised and what rewarded. We would advise "Old Oxford" to be cautious how he writes to the Argus in such language as the above. The Argus can't stand satire no how. "That I may not trespass too much upon your *very able columes*," is too bad. It is libellous.—Look out for Cooper-plasters "Old Oxford."—You will catch one just so true as that "when the sky falls we shall catch larks," (or Protean Coons.)

Twenty Eighth Congress.—Where elections have been held for the purpose of choosing members to the twenty eighth Congress, the following is the result. Is not this cheering?

	New Congress.		*Old Congress.*	
	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
Louisiana	1	2	1	2
Missouri	5		2	
Georgia	8			9
Arkansas	1		1	
New York	24	10	21	19
Delaware		1		1
Massachusetts*	2	4	1	5
South Carolina	7		8	1
N. Hampshire	4		5	
Connecticut	4			6
	56	17	39	43

*4 vacancies.

Democratic nett gain, in ten States, FORTY THREE!

Democrats and Democratic papers should be careful how they talk about the late House of Representaves. The members of that House were Representatives of the people, and if harmony is desired, they must be treated as such.—[Oxford Democrat.

An excellent hint.—[Portland Am.

A hint very much like that the fellow had that was kicked down stairs. Have any of the "Democracy" questioned the validity of the *bond?*—[Kennebec Journal.

None that we know of, except a few Federalists, by the way a certain Mr. Severance, Editor of the Ken. Journal, pretended to be a *democrat* in '40. Will he please sign the bond—renounce coonery—abandon his corrupt coadjutors—join the Loco Focos and become a *re-reformed* man!

Mr. Bryant, of the Barre Gazette, marks the following just remarks in relation to the brutal assault of Winchester on Peabody:—

The cowardliness of the act will be understood when it is told that Winchester is a man of powerful frame while Mr. Peabody is delicate and feeble. We can strain a point sometimes to excuse that manly resentment which leads to summary punishment which neither the law nor cool reflection justifies, but we can only see a pair of inordinately long ears in Winchester for taking offence, and a more reprehensible folly and cowardice in the method of redress.

BACKING OUT. How can it be said that we have "backed out" from the support of Mr. Calhoun when we have never singled him out as our special favorite for the Presidency. We have spoken of him heretofore as a man of preeminent talent—and as one around whom the Democracy could rally with enthusiasm and success; but we never thus far have said that we should support him at all hazzards. We shall make our wishes known in regard to a candidate for the Presidency in due season. We choose to suspend our judgment awhile on this matter in order that we may look at the discussion of certain great questions touching the Presidency with greater impartiality.

The Argus in a Stew—as usual.—In an article of last week the Argus states that our Commissioners did not assent to Webster's disgraceful Treaty from a fear of an arbitration or apprehension that the Diplomatic Department of the Government was in unsafe or unworthy hands; but from a general approval of its terms. Now, we say, the last communication of the Commissioners ought to silence such mockery and falsehood. That communication instead of approving the proposed Treaty, so far as Maine is concerned, did not speak favorably of a single condition of it; but on the contrary, made a formal array of reasons against it, and only accepted of it for fear of the eyes and thoughts of other States as they were seen looking through and reflecting from Daniel Webster.

Messrs. Calhoun, Van Buren, Cass, Buchannan and Johnson have been addressed by the Indiana State Convention, for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the leading questions of the day, and especially whether they are willing to abide the decision of a National Convention.

Mr. Calhoun has answered that he will cheerfully abide such a decision.

Mr. Cass thinks the Convention ought to be put off till the last reasonable moment, then he is willing to abide the decision.

No reply has been received from Mr. Van Buren.

FRESHETS.—All the Rivers in this State have been very high of late. The Penobscot has risen to an almost unprecedented height. Some damage to Mills, lumber, &c. had been the consequence. The Kennebec has been higher than it has before for ten years. No damage has been done to the dam and if the river should rise six feet higher it is thought none would occur. The Androscoggin has risen very high.—Much damage we understand has been the result.—Logs to a great amount have gone by the booms and floated on to the ocean. Little Androscoggin has been unsually high, and some damage has been done in this town. Further we have not heard. There is not much snow left in this region.

Since writing the above we have heard of some consequences of the violent rain storm yesterday. The storm commenced Sabbath night about 9 o'clock and rained incessantly for nearly 24 hours.

At South Paris, the damages were considerable. The Iron Foundry standing near the mouth of Stony brook, was nearly undermined, and would have been entirely destroyed had it not been for the frozen ground on the north side of it. The road near it was rendered almost impassable. The river (little Androscoggin) was unusually high—higher by far than it had been for forty years with the exception of a freshet about 20 years ago. By perseverance and hard labour the grist mill and Factory were saved from impending ruin. The boom across the Androscoggin broke loose yesterday, P. M. and it was estimated that over 40 M. of lumber went down the river.

At Steep Falls, Norway, a Peg Factory and Grist Mill were swept away; and the road at that place rendered impassable. A little below a covered bridge in Oxford was on the point of being carried away by the water excavating the ground at each end of it.

We understand that the Bridge across the Androscoggin at Craigie's Mills is entirely swept away. This is distressing news; but we fear that a worse record of damages on other streams is yet to be made.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The life of this eminent statesman has recently been published in pamphlet form by Messrs. Harper. We copy from it a brief sketch of his personal appearance and character:

"In his person, Mr. Calhoun is slender and tall. His countenance, at rest, is strikingly marked with decision and firmness. In conversation, it is highly animated, expressive, and indicative of genius. His eyes are large, dark, brilliant, and penetrating, and leave no doubt, at first view, of a high order of intellect. His manners are easy, natural, and unassuming, and as frank as they are cordial and kind. In all his domestic relations, his life is without a blemish. He has none of the cautious reserve and mystery of common politicians; for he has nothing to conceal or disguise. He is accessible to all, agreeable, animated, instructive, and eloquent in conversation, and communicates his opinions with the utmost freedom. Some politicians seek popularity by carefully avoiding responsibility. Whatever popularity Mr. Calhoun posseses, has, on the contrary, been acquired by bold and fearless assumption of responsibility on all critical and trying occasions. His judgment is so clear and discriminating, that he seems to possess a sort of prophetic vision of future events: and, on occasions when most men doubt and hesitate, he decides with confidence, follows up his decision with undoubting firmness, and has never failed in the end, to be justified by time, the arbiter of all things.

"Few men have been called upon to pass through scenes of higher political excitement and to encounter more vigorous and unrelenting opposition than Mr. Calhoun; yet, amid all the prejudices which party feeling engenders, and all the jealousy of political rivals, and all the animosity of political opponents, no one has ventured to hazard his own reputation for judgment or sincerity so far as to doubt one moment his great and commanding talents.

"As an orator, Mr. Calhoun stands in the foremost rank of parliamentary speakers. On first rising to debate, he always felt the anxiety of diffidence, arising from a sensibility which is almost always the companion of true genius.—His manner of speaking is energetic, ardent, rapid; and marked by a solemn earnestness which leaves no doubt of his sincerity and deep conviction. His style is pure, forcible, logical, and condensed; often figurative for illustration—never for ornament. His mind is well stored with the fruits of learning, but still better with those of observation and reflection. Hence, depth, originality, and force characterize all his speeches. He lays his premises on a foundation too broad, solid, deep, to be shaken; his deductions are clear and irrisistible; 'the strong powers of genius'—to adopt the language of the eloquent Pinkney, in referring to Mr. Calhoun's splendid speech on the treaty-making power—'from a higher region than that of argument, throws on his subjects all the light with which it is the prerogative of genius to invest and illustrate every thing.' And his speeches, full of the most elevated patriotic sentiments, after conquering the understanding, take the heart entirely captive, and carry along his hearers, often unconsciously, and sometimes against their will, to the point he desires.

"Mr. Calhoun had attained so high a reputation as a member of Congress, that it was thought by many that he was leaving his appropriate field when he accepted the appointment of Secretary of War. On the contrary his new situation only presented another theatre for the exercise of his great and diversified talents. The distinguishing feature of his mind—the power of analysis—was now to be exercised in the practical business of Government; and at once, as if by enchantment, order, efficiency, and perfect accountability, sprang from the chaos in which he found the department and demonstrated that his energy in execution was equal to his wisdom in organizing, and left it doubtful whether his legislative talents were not surpassed by his practical ability in administration."

Early Marriage. Mr. Cooley, in noticing the customs of the present race of Egyptians, says: 'It is singular how very young the Egyptian peasants marry. Nine or ten years for girls, and twelve or fifteen years for boys is considered a marriageable age. Both sexes have so little objection to the conjugal state, that they get married as fast and as soon as possible.'

ALL THE DECENCY.

The New Haven Register thus retorts upon a remark of the Palladium of that city, that *'ninety-nine out of a hundred of the convicted rogues vote the loco foco ticket.'* The reply is severe but just:

'If this is true of small rogues, it must be admitted that the big ones are all whigs! and if they do not make their appearance at the polls, after 'conviction,' it is probably from the fact that they have either been hung, imprisoned for life, or taken the Sabine slope. The great whig forgers Mitchell and Monroe Edwards, will not soon be able to give their talents and energies to the whig cause—although Biddle, and hundreds of other federal bank swindlers and rogues on the big scale, are yet spared to them. Badger and Rhawn, we believe, are yet active and influential whig leaders, but whether Jeffers is yet out of prison, we cannot say. Baer will be ready to take the stump again for 'Harry of the West,' unless horse-stealing should flourish in 1844 more than in years past. It would be passing strang indeed, if a party possessing such immaculate leaders, and having for its object the elevation of a gambler and duellest to the Presidency, should not possess all virtue, and talents, and respectability, and honesty, in the land—to say nothing of the hard cider. Such a perfect whirlpool of morality as whiggery, must naturally attract and swallow every *good* thing that comes within the influence of its suction, whether it be a dead coon or a rum barrel. How can any one doubt the purity of the whig party, who remember its salutory influence on the morals, the business, the habits, *temperance* of the land, in the last campaign?'

OLD HICKORY. The intelligent correspondent of the New World—whose letters from Florence (Italy) grace the columns of that excellent publication—after speaking of the veneration in which Franklin is held throughout France and Italy, further observes:—

"The only portrait of any *foreigner* which I have noticed in the print-shops of Florence, is Franklin's.

"I cannot deny myself the pleasure, here, of mentioning the enthusiastic terms of admiration with which the intelligent Italians speak of Jackson. They discover much in his character resembling that of the purest patriots of their own country; much, in short, of the true "old Roman's greatness—wonderful decision and energy of character—qualities which are never unaccompanied by other great powers of mind. For sufficiently apparent reasons, the present generation in America, will not render to this great man that universality of praise which is his due; but—

'Another age shall estimate his worth,
And glory in his name:-the future shall be just."

NEW YORK AND VAN BUREN. The New York Evening Post says in reference to the recent movement of the democratic members of the legislature of that State:

"With entire unanimity they expressed their preference for Martin Van Buren, as the candidate of the democratic party for the next Presidency. The warm, deep, hearty response that will be made to this nomination by the democrats of this state is inexpressible. Thus is the mighty voice of New York added to that of many other states, in expressing her choice for Mr. Van Buren as a candidate, under the sanction of the National Convention."

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

It has been duly stated that the policy of the Democratic party is well settled to be—*no bank—no distribution—no assumption of the State debts—no bankrupt law—a revenue tariff—an economical administration—a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.* With the out-lines of our policy so clearly established, and so well settled, from past experience and observation, it is utterly impossible for us to fail in the next Presidential contest, unless we defeat ourselves. This may be done by division and dissension—from no other cause have we aught to fear. This cannot be too often, or too strongly enforced upon the attention of the great body of the Democracy; throughout the union. Let them bear it well in mind and act accordingly.

Bath Inquirer.

A WOMAN WORTH HAVING. Mrs. Seba Smith is now known to the public as one of our best female writers. She is a native of Portland. Of her early history, *John Neal* has given the following sketch:—

"When Miss Elizabeth Prince,—a mere child married Mr. Seba Smith, who had been writing for the newspapers of the day nobody knows how long, had she been asked if she ever hoped to equal her husband, or to contribute in any way to his reputation as a literary man, she would have laughed you in the face—And long after that, years after she had begun to hazard little scraps of prose and poetry for her husband's newspaper, which he carefully corrected for her, if she had been questioned, she would have acknowledged that so far from dreaming of what has since occurred, she would as soon think of enlisting for a drummer-boy, or of digging clams at the halves, either at Cape Elizabeth or Booth Bay, as of earning a dollar by the pen.—Yet such has been her willingness and her energy; such her steadfast determination to do all that might become a woman for the help of her husband, who has had every thing to struggle with since he removed to New York, and for the support of her little family, that she is now a regular, and we hope well-paid, contributer to some of our cleverest and most popular journals, and has won for herself a most desirable reputation. She was a child but the other day; with no sense of her own strength; and after she become a woman, her countenance you could not see for her veil, and her wings were hidden by her shawl. But the rains beat upon her husband, upon her little ones; and the winds blew and the floods came, and lo! the veil and the shawl disappeared like the midst of summer; and the highest nature of women broke forth like sunshine, and her wings were molted, and her feet planted upon a rock sure and steadfast.—She no longer trembles when you look into her heart or try to read her eyes; neither shawl nor veil is wanted now. The woman is no longer ashamed or anxious to hide herself when called to by her Heavenly Father—She feels her own worth, and looks out, unswerving and self-dependent, upon the storms about her. What the girl and the bride were unequal to, the wife and the mother delights to grapple with."

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—A curious fact appears in the "Occident," translated for that work from a French publication. "The widowed mother of the wealthy bankers Rothschilds, while her sons inhabit places in London, Paris, Vienna, Naples, and Frankfort, still resides in the small house in the Jewish quarter of Frankfort (on the Maine) in which her husband lived and died.—Upon his death she declared that she "would only leave for the tomb the modest dwelling that had served to cradle this name, this fortune, and these children." The house is so remarkable for neatness, that it forces the attention of the stranger. It unfolds a trait of the Hebrews, as old as the affection and respect of the wives of the Patriarchs for their lords.

MEXICAN STAGE ROBBERS.

The editor of the New Orleans Picayune says that a gentleman, recently from the city of Mexico, gave him the particulars of an attact upon the stage, and the subsequent robbery of the passengers, by a body of Mexican brigands.—Two stages left Mexico in the morning for Puebla. Few of the passengers had arms, and our informant, who was the only American, had but a single pocket pistol, and that was safely stowed away in his trunk. A guard of six dragoons accompanied the stages, and all went on well until they reached the pine woods in the vicinity of Rio Frio. Here, some eighteen gentlemen of the road, who were dressed as *rancheros*, suddenly appeared from behind a small grove, and discharged their pistols and carbines at the guard.—The latter, with a single exception of the corporal, fled at the first fire. The corporal charged in among the robbers, sword in hand, but receiving a pistol ball in the neck, he too left the unequal conflict, and rode off as fast as his horse would carry him.

The passengers of the two stages were now politely requested by the captain of the robbers to step out and undergo a search. Their trunks were next overhauled, and all the money and valuables, together with such articles of clothing as the robbers might chance to fancy removed.—From our informant they took some three hundred dollars in gold, and he says that the robbers, in good set phrase, begged his pardon for thus putting him to inconvenience. One of the gentlemanly scoundrels said that it was with the greatest reluctance he thus levied taxes; but hard times, and the difficulty of obtaining an honest livelihood in any other way, induced him to his present calling. He sincerely hoped that our friend was a rich man, and had plenty more where the present money came from, and after politely raising his hat turned to search some other person. After collecting money and valuables, to the amount of some three thousand dollars, the robbers told the drivers of the stages they might proceed on their journey, and they finally drove off amid the "*adios, caballeros*" of the bandits.—The gentleman who gives us this account says he could not but laugh at the easy impudent politeness of the robbers, although far from being pleased with the loss of his money.

A MAINE CAPTAIN SENTENCED TO THE GALLEYS. Captain Leighton, of the brig Abigail Richmond, arrived at Wilmington, N. C. on the 15th inst. from St Thomas, informs the editors of the Chronicle that before he left there intelligence was received that Capt. Cozzens, of the brig Pilgrim, of Baltimore, had been tried in Guadaloupe, on the charge of robbing a house at Point Petre, of $40,000, at the time of the earthquake there convicted, and sentenced to ten years labor in the gallys in France, whither he was to be sent. The sentence would have been much severer, but that he had rendered good services to some of the inhabitants in their distress caused by the earthquake. Capt. Cozens belongs to to this State.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says that a letter has been received in that city from Capt. Cozzens written at Guadaloupe, when he was awaiting his trial on the above charge. He says he was innocent of any intention of stealing the money, which was brought on board his brig the day after the earthquake, by persons to whom, it afterwards appeared, it did not belong. He adds that it was thought by all there that he should be acquitted; but that a petition to the Governor for further examination had been drawn up by the captains and merchants there, in case he was condemned. His steward was also confined as a party to the theft. Capt. C. has always borne a good character heretofore.

Anecdote. The minister of the town of A——, by some strange concatenation of events, became somewhat unpopular among his people; and they, to show their *spunk*, at a March meeting elected him *hog-reeve*. The gentleman elect happened to be present, rose and addressed the moderator thus: 'Sir, I was chosen some years ago as pastor of this flock, but as my flock have turned to swine, I think this change of office exceedingly appropriate. I will endeavor to serve according to the best of my abilities.'

"Mr. Pelham," said a learned lady, who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangler, 'you remind me of a barometer, that is filled with *nothing* in the upper story.' 'Divine Almira,' meekly replied her adorer, "in thanking you for this flattering compliment, let me remind you that *you* occupy my upper story entirely."

DIED.

In Oxford, April 9th, Winthrop, son of Ebenezer P. and Harriet Fitz, aged 10 months.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, SS:—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Hubbard & Marble in Paris, in said County, on Saturday the tenth day of June next at two o'clock P. M.—All the right which Josiah Bailey, of Buckfield, in said County, has of redeeming from the purchaser the Equity of redemption in his homestead Farm in said Buckfield, which Equity was sold on Execution against said Josiah on the eleventh day of February last to Thomas M. Bailey for twenty-seven dollars and sixteen cents, and for particulars of said sale, as well as a particular description of said premises as also the amount secured by mortgages thereon, reference may be had to the record of said deed of said sale recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 66, page 34.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Dept. Sh'ff.

Paris, May 2, 1843. 3w52

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the United States District Court for the District of Maine, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Post Office at Craigie's Mills in Oxford, in the County of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 31st day of May instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,—the property of Luther Perkins of said Oxford, viz:—

All said Perkins' right, title and interest in and to one undivided third part of one hundred and four acres of land in Machias, Nos. 99 & 157—one Harrow—one swine—one cow—one horse—one sled—one drag—two Ploughs—one sleigh—wagon rack—4 M. shingles—lot refuse boards—one watch—staple & ring—sundry notes, accounts, judgments and demands, a particular statement of which may be seen at the Office of the subscriber—two ox chains—one saddle—one bridle—one heifer—Joiner's square—shoe hammar and bench and measures.

—ALSO—

The property of Thomas Tarbox, of said Oxford, viz:—All of said Tarbox's right and interest in and to a small dwelling house, shop and wood-shed situated in said Oxford, and standing on land of John Welch, Esq, in the occupation of said Tarbox.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place the following property belonging to the estate of Jairus S. Keith, Esq. viz:—

All said Keith's right, title and interest in and to his homestead in the Village at Craigie's Mills in said Oxford, consisting of thirteen acres of land and the valuable buildings thereon—one undivided half of a Saw-Mill and Mill yard and privilege at Craigie's Mills—about fifty acres of land being part of the Wardwell Lot, so called, and about one hundred acres of land, part of the Greele farm, so called, in said Oxford. The whole of said real estate being subject to a mortgage deed to Winthrop B. Norton, Esq. on which there was due July 27th 1842, three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventeen cents.—A bond for thirty-seven acres of land situated between the Little Androscoggin River and the old County road leading from the West Village in Oxford to Norway—all said Keith's interest in eleven hundred acres of land situated in the Territory of the Indian Stream, Jurisdiction of New Hampshire, in common and undivided—also, all said Keith's right, title and interest in and to one undivided third part of four thousand acres of land in Cannon County, State of Tennessee,—a mortgage of about six acres of land near the Greele Brook, in said Oxford, from John C. Rich and the note secured by the same.

A mortgage of one acre of land on the new County road—mortgaged by John R. Chadbourn to secure $165.

One cow — horse — wagon — harness — two ploughs — one drag — one yoke of Oxen — five sheep — one Boat — fifteen hundred feet hard wood lumber — one undivided half of four thousand of boards — lot of Logs in the Mill pond — Logs around the Saw-Mill at Craigie's Mills — a mortgage by Isaac B. Carmon on the Machine Shop at Craigie's Mills and the notes secured by the same — the notes secured amount to something over $300 — all said Keith's interest in the new Congregational Meeting House at Craigie's Mills, being to the amount of $108 on the original cost — one thousand of boards — Timber for a Frame — one undivided half of two old Pot ash kettles — two Fowling pieces — one saddle and bridle — Thrashing machine — Lumber sled — set of Iron Trucks — three and one half thousand of shingles — one pair of Spectacles — one French Cart and harness — one Chaise and harness — a large quantity of Bricks — thirty busnels of good Corn — twelve do. Oats and Peas.

The miscellaneous Library of said Keith consisting of a large number of well selected Books — sundry notes, accounts, Judgments and other evidences of debt, a schedule of which may be seen at the Office of the subscriber — and all other effects of said Keith, which are subject to sale by said Assignee, although not particularly enumerated in this notice. Terms cash on delivery.

LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee.

May 1st, 1843. 52

The subscriber gives further notice that he is authorized to compound the debts due said Keith, and that he earnestly requests all indebted, and all who have accounts in offset, to call at his Office and adjust the same. All persons indebted, who are considered able by said Assignee, will be sued unless payment is immediately made.

LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the United States District Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the dwelling house of John Noyes in Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,—All the right, title and interest which said Noyes has in and to the farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, the same being encumbered by mortgages, a particular statement of which will be exhibited at the sale. The right to redeem one yoke of Oxen, mortgaged for the amount for which they were purchased—one horse mortgaged to Jonathan Swift, Esq. for about $26

Sundry notes and demands, a particlar description of which may be seen at the subscriber's Office in Norway. Terms, cash on delivery.

LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee.

May 1st, 1843. 52

Assignee's Sale.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the United States District Court for Maine District, will by sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the dwelling house of Johnson C. Holt in Albany, in the County of Oxford, on Wednesday, the seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,—All the right, title and interest of Johnson C. Holt in and to the farm in said Albany on which he now lives, the same being subject to a mortgage, on which there is now due about $405. Terms, cash down.

LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee.

May 1st, 1843. 52

Assignee's Sale.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the District Court of the United States for Maine District, there will be sold

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Wednesday, the 24th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house of Henry Timberlake in the town of Livermore, the following property belonging to the estate of a Bankrupt, viz:—

All the right and interest (if any) Enos Timberlake has in three Lots of Land by virtue of a Bond from Isaac Strickland and Nathaniel Perley Jr. Lot of Blacksmith's tools—lot of Clapboards—lot of Boards—Timber hewn for house Frames—Mill Logs—lot of wooden bowls and mortars—one cow—one wooden clock—one Table—plank for a drag.

ISAAC S. DALY, Assignee.

Livermore, April 26th, 1843. 52

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, AMOS EVANS, of Stoneham, in the County of Oxford, on the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, by his deed of mortgage of that date, conveyed to me, the subscriber, the homestead place or farm on which he then lived, being the same which he purchased of Zacheus McAllaster; also one half of a Lot of land which he purchased of Stephen Heald, situate in said Stoneham, which deed is recorded at the District Registry at Fryeburg in said County, Lib. 20, Folio 575; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES WALKER.

Lovell, April 20, 1843. 3w52

Freedom.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son Reuben Chandler, Jr. his time until he is twenty-one years of age, to trade and act for himself; and that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

REUBEN CHANDLER.

Witness,—ALANSON M. CHANDLER.

Sumner, March 23, 1843. *52

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, George Berry, of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty three by his Deed of Mortgage of that date conveyed to me a certain piece or parcel of land situated in said Hartford, it being the North half of Lot No. 10 in the Eighth Range of Lots in said town, containing sixty-two and one half acres, more or less, roads excepted, and being the same conveyed to said Berry by Cyrus Hayford by his Deed dated April 5, 1836; and whereas the condition of said Mortgage has been and now is broken, public notice is hereby given to foreclose the same, according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Dated at Canton, April 24th, 1843.

52 LEONARD COLE, Jr.

By his Att'y, WM. K. KIMBALL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the following times and places the property hereinafter described to wit:—

At the tavern of William Whitcomb in Bethel, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

All the right, title, and interest which Thomas Cushman had in and to the land on which he now lives, being part of lots numbered fourteen and fifteen, in the fourth Range in Bethel.

Also 1 wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, 1 calf, 1 horse, 2 chains 1 Plough, 1 harrow, and some accounts.

On Thursday, the 18th day of May next at the house of Jeremiah Grover in said Bethel, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

All the interest the said Grover had in a piece of land which he now occupies lying in Bethel and Albany.

Also 1 plough, 1 Time piece, 2½ tons hay, 2 chains, 2 sleds, and the right of making, using, and vending Perkin's Patent Washing-Machine.

On Wednesday, the 24th day of May next, at the store formerly occupied by Briggs & Besse, in Woodstock, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

One half acre of land being a part of lot numbered 89, in said Woodstock.

All the right which John R. Briggs had to redeem three fourths of an acre of land being a part of lot numbered ninety two in said Woodstock with a store and dwelling-house thereon, subject to a mortgage to secure the payment of about $212.

Also, a potash building and apparatus, 1 sleigh, 1 waggon, 1 harness, ½ thousand feet of boards—a lot of boards and planks at Tuel's Mill in said Woodstock—1 pig-pen 1 pump, 1 shop stove, 2 Buffalo skins.

Also the following notes and accounts to wit—vs. Gideon Swan, $3, 92—Caleb Besse 1,19—David York 1,28 Stephen Estes 2d 4,09—Clark Kimball 3,15—Wm. Rowe 3,29—John B. Lucas 3,47—Alva Estes 6,87—Oliver Robbins 2d 5,55—Rowse Bisbee 9,15—Tilden Bartlett 1,01—Edmund Swan 2,67—Amos Andrews 27,71—David A. Goodwin 18,10—John Garland 1,08—Wm. Noyes 17,00—Samuel Stevens 2,00—Thomas Farrar, Jun. 2,38—John Estes 1,83—Daniel Cummings 3,77—H. Cleaves 7,45—Tilden Bartlett 23,64—Enoch French 1,34—Elisha Lombard 1,38—John Annis ,91—Tilden Bartlett ,55—Oliver Swan 5,64—Daniel Estes 1,31—Mahlon Bryant 1,03—Isaac Estes ,48—Seth Perkins 2,28—John Starbird 5,20—Luther Bean ,64—Wm. Lunt 2,00- James Lebroke 1,10—Cyprian Bowker 1,14—Alva York 4,17—Francis Bennett 3,69—Daniel Young ,47—Samuel Bryant 4,52—Samuel B. Locke 16,78—David P. Stowell 10,61—John Buck 4,76—James Bird ,78—Z. Whitman 1,43—Charles Young ,70—Benja. Jackson 1,73—Noah Bennett ,33—Josiah Churchell 7,81—John Swan ,33—Joseph Trumbull 2,31—Nath'l G. Bacon 7,38—Daniel Cummings 9,03—J. Bicknell 6,73—Jere Kimball 1,02—Peter Kimball ,67.

Terms of sale are cash on delivery.

The undersigned is authorized by said court to compound debts due the estate of said John R. Briggs.

LEVI BROWN, Assignee.

Waterford, April 24, 1843. 51

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Western District, Court begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1842.

PHILO CLARK, of Turner in said County, Gentleman, Plaintiff, v John E. Follett, of said Turner, Cordwainer, Defendant,—In a plea of the case. The Plaintiff's declaration is, indebtibus assumsit on an account annexed, which is as follows, viz:—

Mr. John E. Follett to Philo Clark, Dr.	
To balance due on Store account,	$6,65
To house rent 1¼ years a $20 per year,	25,00
	31,65

And it appearing to the Court that no service has been made upon the Defendant, and it being suggested that he is out of the State, it is ordered, That the Plaintiff give notice of the pendency of this suit by publishing the substance of the Writ and this Order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at said *Paris*, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of June next, that the Defendant may then and there appear and answer to the same if he see cause.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

The substance of the Writ and a true copy of the Order of Court thereon.

50 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Treasurer's Notice.

I HEREBY give notice to the non-resident proprietors and owners of real estate in the town of Albany, in the County of Oxford, that the Collector of Taxes for said town for the year 1842, has returned to me a certified copy of the following assessments of taxes on real estate in said town remaining due and unpaid, viz:

Names of Owners.	No. Lot.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
				$	$
Johnson C. Holt Farm,			62	400	4 28
John Rick Farm,			30	100	1 07
William Hapgood Farm,			50	100	1 07
William Rendall Farm,			130	200	2 14
Sanderson, or unknown,	6	10	160	300	3 21
do do do	7	10	160	300	2 21
Unknown, half lot,	4	3	80	150	161

HERMON CUMMINGS, Treasurer of Albany.

Albany, April 12th, 1843. 3w50

NOTICE.

I EZRA WRIGHT, do hereby certify that I have this day given to my sons, John F. Wright and Nathan R. Wright, their time to act and trade for themselves and that I shall not hereafter claim any of their earnings or pay any debts of their contracting.

EZRA WRIGHT.

WITNESS—CYPRIAN STEVENS.

Paris, April 24th, 1843. 51

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday, the 20th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at Hubbard & Marble's Store, Pew No. 27 in the Meeting House on Paris Hill, subject to the right of the Widow's Dower therein. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

CYPRIAN STEVENS, Executor.

Paris, April 10th 1843. 50

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

BENJAMIN WITT,

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to THOMAS WITT.

Norway, March 7th, 1843. 50

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of **Seth Sampson**, Administrator of the estate of Simon Record, late of Buckfield, in the said County, deceased, praying for License to sell all of a certain piece of Land described in the Inventory of said estate as a Fifteen acre piece, (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of **Caleb Blake**, Administrator of the estate of Daniel B. Blake, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Polly Cushman, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of of Zebedee Cushman, late of Oxford, in said County deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Polly Cushman give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of **David Holt,** Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ephraim Holt, late of Bethel, in said County deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the some should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

David Noyes, Administrator of the estate of Asa Pool, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also an application of the Widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Noyes and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Calvin Bumpuss, Administrator of the estate of Calvin H. Bumpuss, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Stephen Barker, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Abigail Andrews, late of Lovell, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Stephen Barker give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of **John C. Gerry,** "Father and Friend of Calvin F. Gerry," of Waterford, in said County, a minor, praying for License to sell said minor's interest in "that portion of Real Estate set out to B. B. Farrar, late of Waterford, aforesaid, deceased, as her dower is the estate of Calvin Farrar, late of Waterford, aforesaid, deceased;"

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscribers hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM HOBBS,

late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM W. HOBBS.
CATHERINE HOBBS.

Norway, April 11th, 1843. 50

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 20th day of May next at ten o'clock A. M. all the interest which Huldah, Deborah, Sally M. and Isaac Howe, all minor children of Isaac Howe, Jr. late of Greenwood, in said County, deceased, have in the homestead Farm of their late Father. Said minors owning one sixth part each in common and undivided of said Farm. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JAMES HODSDON.

April 11th, 1843. 50

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand signed by me payable to Otis Hayford, or order, for Eleven Dollars fifty cents, on demand, dated March 22, 1843, as the same was given without consideration and will not be paid by me.

ABIJAH GORHAM.

Turner, April 12th, 1843. 3w50

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of *April*, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Jeremiah Howe, Guardian of Joseph Richardson of Sumner, in said County, an insane person, having presented his first account of his Guardianship of the estate of the said Richardson;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Betsey Barrett, Guardian of William H. Barrett, a minor child of John Barrett, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of her Guardianship of the estate of said minor;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

JOSEPH W. SYLVESTER,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

REBECCA SYLVESTER.

Turner, April 11, 1843. 3w50*

Collector's Notice,——Byron.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Resident and Non-Resident owners and proprietors of lands in the town of Byron, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1841 in bills committed to me, the undersigned, Collector of said town of Byron for the year 1841, by the Assessors of said town, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

Owners Names, if known.	No. Lot.	No. Range.	No. Acres.	Value. $	Am't Tax.
David G. Merrill, or unknown,	10	6	100	75	1 88
do do	11	6	50	13	33
do do	11	5	50	12	30
W. A. & Lotan Griffeth, do	5	14	50	13	33
Eveleth & Hartwell, do	12	16	100	20	50
James Rice,	15	5	100	75	1 88
Unknown,	10	13	100	10	25
do	8	10	100	35	88
Heirs of Eben Farrington, or unknown,	5	11	100	10	25

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Saturday, the 15th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall proceed to sell at Brown's Mills in said Byron, so much of said lands as will discharge said taxes and charges.

JOSEPH F. RAND, Collector of Byron for 1841.

Byron, March 30, 1843. 49

Hebron Academy.

THE Spring Term in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the first day of March next. The course of studies the same as in similar Institutions. Tuition, $2 50 a quarter, or 25 cents a week for a shorter time. Board reasonable.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Feb. 6th, 1843. 41

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

WILL be sold immediately, at a great discount from former prices, the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Stationery, Books, Medicines, Fancy Goods Stoves, &c. &c. for READY PAY ONLY.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 26, 1842. 34tf

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction on Saturday, the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of Solomon H. Milliken, late of Denmark, in said County, yeoman, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred dollars, together with the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary to produce the above named sum.

Said estate consists of fifty acres of land situated in Denmark, with a house and barn on the same; it is the lot that Joseph Milliken now lives on.

Also, about forty acres of Lot No. thirty, in said Denmark. About five acres, with a Shingle Machine on it, situated on or near the County road leading from Bridgton to Fryeburg, in Denmark.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. The place of sale will be at Denmark Corner.

LEVI P. SAWYER, Administrator.

Denmark, March 31st, 1843. 49

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Joseph Bassett, of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by his deed of mortgage of that date, conveyed to me a certain piece or parcel of land situate in said Lovell being a part of Lot numbered one in the second Division of Lots in said Lovell, which deed is recorded at the District Registry in Fryeburg in said County, Libe. 14, Folios 225 & 226; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been and now is broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same agreeable to the Statute in such case made and provided.

WALTER L. BRYANT.

Lovell, April 7th, 1843. 49

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

For Sale,

A FIRST RATE **ACCORDION.** Enquire at this Office.

March 23. 2 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14. 1842. 41

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Goerncy, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

A GENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bisse, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

DR. SAM'L RADCLIFFE HAZLAM'S CELEBRATED

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

☞ The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions. Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.

62 COURT STEET 62

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTDE STREET.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,

Agent for the County of Oxford.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

Dec 26, 1842. 34tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, March 31, 1843.

Andrews David	Kittredge Asaph
Andrews Edward	Millett George W 2
Alden Wm V	Merrill James
Bumpus Lorenzo S	Marshall Nathan
Clark Isaiah 2	Mann Isaac
Cummings Charles F	Merrill Sarah
Cummings Benjamin C	Parris Virgil D
Drake Ebenezer	Peterson Cornelius
Dudley Silas	Ryerson Cushman 2
Hamilton James 2	Robinson Preston
Hilborn Robert	Randall James M
Hooper James Rev	Shurtleff Alva
Hubbard Hiram	Sanborn Simon
Haughton & Bisbee	Tubbs Wm B
Howe & Shaw	Tubbs Samuel
Jackson Lemuel 2	Winslow Jacob
Jordon David	Whittemore Gideon B

SIMEON NORRIS, P. M. Paris.

FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATED on *Hamlin's Grant*, consisting of 80 acres of good land under good improvement, with a good one story double House and a Barn 50 feet long by 42 wide. There is a thrifty young orchard of choice fruit. Said farm is within one and one half miles of Locke's Mills, and one and and half mile from the county road leading from Rumford to Portland, and one and one half mile from the County road leading from Bethel to Portland, with a good Town road running through the Lot. Said farm will be sold cheap for cash or good security. For further particulars enquire of TIMOTHY WALKER, of Rumford, or SAMUEL BAILEY, of Hamlin's Grant.

March 15, 1843. tf 46

WRIGHT'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.

NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It is written in the book of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGEAABLE PILLS

are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

ONLY ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, or in other words, impurity, and cure every form of this one disease, on natural principles, that is, by Cleansing and Purifying the Body, it must be plain to every reflecting mind that a perseverence in the use of the medicine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to drive every malady from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, do we not drain it of its superabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a delightful medicine for carrying out this grand purifying principle, because they expell all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner, and while they every day,,

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are cautioned against being deceived by medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, manufactured by one A. L. NOCROSS, who is travelling about the county, endeavoring by every artifice to palm off his worthless trash for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by *William Wright,* Vice President of the N. A. Coll. of Health. All travellers, therefore, who offer Indian Pills for sale, and cannot show a certificate of Agency as above described, will be known as wicked imposters.

Purchasers will further remember that the counterfeiters in the hope of evading the law, have omitted the name of 'Wright' and substituted some other words in its place, the medicine must have the words

"*WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.*"

on the sides or the boxes; and that all with the above omissions are positively spurious.

And also round the borders of the label will be found in small type "Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President
Of the North American College of Health.

Thus it will be seen, that trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling.

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed agents for the sale of the above invaluable medicine.

AGENTS.
Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.	*Livermore (Haine's Corner)* Samuel R. Nelson.
Albany, Jacob H. Lovejoy.	*Lovell,* James Walker.
Bethel, Ira C. Kimball.	*Mexico,* James L. Dolloff.
Bethel E., Elias M. Carter & Co.	*Norway,* Wm. E. Goodnow.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.	*Norway N.* Jonathan Swift.
Buckfield, E. & L. Alwood.	*Oxford,* Charles Durell.
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.	*Paris,* Thomas Crocker.
Canton, Holland & Austin.	*Paris N.* Alanson Briggs.
Dixfield, Chase & Eustis.	*Paris S.* O. H. Paine.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.	*Porter,* John Higgins.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.	*Rumford Point,* J. H. Wardwell
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.	*Rumford Centre,* J. Graham.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.	*Rumford Falls,* A. Bolster.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.	*Sumner,* Jeremiah Howe.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.	*Sumner N.* L. & R. Crocker.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.	*Turner,* J. Blake & Son.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.	*Turner Centre,* Mitchell & Bradford.

Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

☞ All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health,* 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Principal Office, and General Depot. 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for *Wright's* Indian Vegetable Pills.

Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized Agent for this Village. epoly18

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,
CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hemorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cautaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acrid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet be, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, taken in such doses as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secretary and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on the contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them.

Agents—Oxford County.

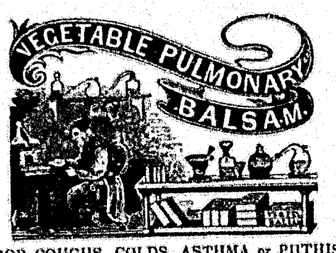
HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Pumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpuss, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49

Notice to Foreclose a Mortgage.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, of Patten, in the County of Penobscot, do claim by deed of Mortgage executed to me by Henry Russ, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, the thirtieth day of April A. D. 1840, and recorded with Oxford County Deeds Book 59, page 325, a certain tract of land comprising a Saw-mill privilege and Saw-mill, situated in said Paris, County of Oxford and State of Maine—And I further give notice that the conditions of the aforesaid mortgage have been broken, the said Henry Russ not having paid the notes mentioned in said condition: I therefore claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and do foreclose the same.

ELBRIDGE G. STETSON.
By his Att'y, WM. RUSS.

Dated at Paris, March 16, 1843. 49



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

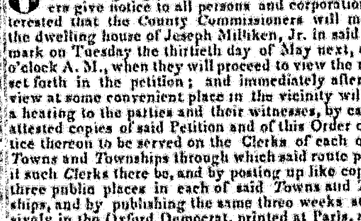
Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits or Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

☞ Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1st, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19



DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S
PECTORAL BALSAM
—OF—
SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, WILD CHERRY AND COMFREY.

☞ THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

EVERY THING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam,

Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and Rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 HANOVER STREET, Boston.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER; & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicines throughout the County.—[eply6m21

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE subscribers, citizens of Bridgton &c. respectfully represent that a road from the County road leading from Fryeburg to Bridgton, commencing near the Moose Pond Bridge, so called, in the town of Denmark thence running through a portion of Fryeburg, Sweden and Lovell to Lovell Village, and from thence through Lovell, Usher, Stow, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Bachelder's Grant and Gilead to the line between Maine and New Hampshire in the town of Shelburn, would be of great utility to the public generally—and they therefore pray that you will proceed to view and locate a road through said towns—or to locate a road through such part of said route as your Honors may think practicable and expedient—and as in duty bound will ever pray,

R. CRAM, & 30 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of December, 1842, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Joseph Milliken, Jr. in said Denmark on Tuesday the thirtieth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the routes set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a heating to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of each of said Towns and Townships through which said route passes, if such Clerks there be, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said Towns and Townships, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Age, a newspaper published at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, by the Printer to the State, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and order thereon.

50 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

LYMAN DANIELS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
ANDOVER, MAINE.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,
POLAND, Me.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1843. 44

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

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No. 1, Vol. 3,

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